(b) The projects face various types of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. The list of various factors resulting in time and cost overrun is given in the enclosed *Statement (See below).*

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The various causes for delay in the completion of projects, identified by the DPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from project authorities, can be summed up as follows:

I. Delay in land acquisition.

II. Delay in obtaining forest/ environment clearance and lack of supporting infrastructure facilities.

III. Delay in tie up of adequate funds and sources of funds (Budgetary internal resources, extra budgetary and external aid).

IV. Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering, release of drawings and delay in availability of fronts.

V. Changes in scope.

VI. Delay in tendering, ordering and equipment supply.

VII. Industrial relations and law and order problems.

VIII. Delay and uncertainty in feed stock supply.

IX. Pre-commissioning teething troubles.

X. Technology problems.

XI. Gelogical surprises.

The following are major causes of Cost escalation:

I. Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties.

II. Higher cost of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation measures.

III. Higher cost of land acquisition.

IV. Change in the scope of project.

V. Higher prices being quoted by the bidders in certain areas.

VI. Under estimation of original cost and

VII. General price rise.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित राशि

262. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री शमशेर सिंह सुरजेवाला:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई और कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रबमाला देहरेश्वर ऐवानूर): (क) 1995-96 के दौरान न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए 259.96 करोड़ रु० की राशि आवंटित की गयी। अगस्त, 1996 में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को मूलभूत न्यूनतम सेवाओं में बदल दिया गया। 1996-97 तथा 1997-98 के दौरान आवंटित की गयी राशि क्रमशः 370.23 करोड़ तथा 534.05 करोड़ रुपए हैं।

(ख) राज्य की वार्षिक योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋण एवं ब्लाक अनुदान के रूप में प्रतिमाह जारी की जाती है। किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम/मूलभूत न्यूनतम सेवाओं/न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से कोई राशि जारी नहीं की जाती है।

Cost Escalation of the onging public sector projects

263. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current amount of cost escalation of the onging public sector proejcts as a results of time and cost overrun;

(b) the reasons for such a collossal additional burden over the planned expenditure; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure timely completion of projects within the parameters of planned expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) As on 31.03.1997, 133 central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above on the monitor of Department of Programme Implementation were having time overrun and cost overrun of Rs. 30473 crores from their original sanctioned cost.

(b) and (c) The projects face various types of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. The list of various factors resulting in time and cost overrun is given in the enclosed *Statement**. The measures being taken by the Government vary from project to project and time to time. However, the nature of measures taken by the Government in general to avoid shortcomings in the implementation is given in the enclosed *Statement II.*

Statement I

Steps taken by the Government to streamline for preparing the original estimates and implementation of projects for reducing overruns.

(i) Two-stage project approval for facilitating adequate preparation, environmental and other clearances and infrastructure planning at stage I before a project is finally approved for implementation at state II.

(ii) Proper monitoring of projects at regular intervals, at various levels to identify constraints and take remedial measures.

(iii) Indepth review of the progress by the project authorities and Administrative Ministries.

(iv) Setting up of Task Force/ Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.

(v) Close follow up by the concerned administrative Ministries and project authorities with the State Government, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to mininise delays.

(vi) Inter-ministerial co-ordination.

Supervision of works under MPLAD Scheme

264. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aware are that the guidelines regarding supervision of works under MPLAD Scheme are only on paper and no proper supervision is being done by official named in the scheme nor any information is being sent to Members of Parliament; and

(b) the steps taken by Government on the implementation of the measures as given in the MPLAD Scheme?

HE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) Some MPs have complained against lack of proper supervision of MPLADS work by the concerned officials.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to all concerned agencies on the need for prompt action and execution of works under MPLADS in accordance with the guidelines and also to ensure monitoring, supervision and co-ordination as outlined in these guidelines.

Top ten economically advanced states

265. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased